



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

members of crew, 41 cabin and 43 steerage passengers were from this port.

The British steamship *Cuzco* on the 13th, for Charleston, S. C., with general cargo, and a total personnel of 65, of whom 2 new members of crew were from this port.

The Chilean steamship *Tucapel* on the 14th, for Ancon, with general cargo, and a total personnel of 158, of whom 3 new members of crew, 27 cabin and 37 steerage passengers were from this port.

All the vessels were fumigated, and steerage passengers' baggage was inspected and passed or disinfected.

The last report on plague in Peru, received by courtesy of the director de salubridad, states as follows:

Locality.	Cases June 26.	New cases.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remain- ing July 8.
Lima	0	1	0	0	1
Paíta	4	0	2	2	0
Trujillo	2	0	1	1	0
Lambayeque	1	6	1	2	4

Bills of health from Chilean ports show in Antofagasta 33 cases of smallpox with 3 deaths, and 5 cases of plague with 1 death in two weeks prior to July 5. No other changes of importance are noted.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Cholera in Manila and the provinces—Origin of cholera outbreak in Manila—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, July 6, as follows:

Week ended June 30, 1906: Cholera has broken out again in Manila in severe form. For this period there were 41 cases, with 40 deaths. There has been a gradual increase from day to day. On the last day covered by this report there were 16 cases reported. The disease is most virulent in type, practically all the known victims dying a few hours after they are attacked.

During the same period cholera was reported from the provinces as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bulacan	6	2
Cavite	1	1
Laguna	11	8
Pampanga	8	6
Rizal	91	54
Total	117	71

In the report for last week the fact was mentioned that cholera had appeared simultaneously in a number of widely separated towns. Subsequent investigation throws considerable light upon the cause of the outbreak. It was found that at Pasig there was a truck garden conducted by a Chinaman who used liquid human excrement for the fertilization of the vegetables grown therein, and in all probability cholera infection was introduced through this source. It was found

that the first persons attacked in the different towns had just come from Pasig, and had, in all probability, purchased some of the vegetables in the market at Pasig, and which had come from the garden in question.

From Pasig the disease spread down the Pasig River and finally invaded Manila. The bureau of health has had the greatest difficulty in combating the outbreak satisfactorily on account of the fact that many cases were concealed, and consequently the premises remained undisinfected, which gave the disease every opportunity to spread. So far the disease has been almost entirely confined to the poorer classes, which would indicate that the infection must be in the class of food stuffs which these people use. No quarantine of the city has been attempted, yet there has been very little spread into the provinces.

The infection in the provincial towns mentioned in the report of last week has been almost stamped out in every instance. One notable exception, however, is the town of Tanay, where the disease continues to make progress in spite of the measures which have been adopted. Within a mile on either side of Tanay are the towns of Baras and Pilillia, and although there is free communication with the infected locality and the outbreak has already extended over a period of nearly three weeks, yet there has been no spread to either town.

In view of the reappearance of the disease in Manila, it was thought advisable to increase the quarantine upon outgoing inter-island vessels to two days. A copy of the circular letter putting the order into effect is inclosed herewith.

On June 28, 1906, a case of cholera was detected upon the steamship *Vasco Navarro* during the time she was undergoing the outgoing quarantine detention at Mariveles.

During the week vessels bound for the United States ports were cleared as follows:

On June 26 the American steamship *Lyra*, with 57 crew, was granted a bill of health for Tacoma via China and Japan ports. All persons on board were inspected at the hour of sailing. Miscellaneous cargo certified, 3,511 pieces.

On June 27 the British steamship *Sikh*, with 67 crew, en route from Cebu to Boston and New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health after the usual inspection of cargo and personnel.

On June 27 the British steamship *Kaifong*, with 67 crew, en route from Amoy to Cebu and Iloilo, was granted a supplemental bill of health after disinfection at Mariveles.

On June 30 the U. S. army transport *Logan*, with 177 crew and 254 passengers, was granted a bill of health for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. Crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected at Mariveles. Vessel partially disinfected. Cargo and freight inspected and either disinfected or passed and so labeled. All persons on board were inspected at the hour of sailing.

Quarantine transactions of the Service in the Philippine Islands during the month of April, 1906, were as follows:

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued	330
Vessels inspected	333
Passengers on arriving boats inspected	8, 275
Persons vaccinated	497
Crew on arriving steamships inspected	9, 287

Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	1,082
Number of persons quarantined for observation, suspects and contacts	183
Number of persons bathed and effects disinfected	471
Number of persons remaining in quarantine April 30	3
Number of vessels in quarantine	3
Steamships disinfected	3
Steamships partially disinfected	3
Vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	4
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, suspected cholera	1
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, smallpox	1
Pieces of baggage disinfected	637
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	41

(Outgoing.)

Number of vessels entering quarantine during the month	147
Vessels discharged from quarantine	151
Vessels disinfected	2
Number of crew quarantined	5,572
Number of passengers quarantined	3,412
Crew on vessels inspected	6,003
Passengers on vessels inspected	5,011
Crew bathed and effects disinfected	336
Passengers bathed and effects disinfected	1,345
Pieces of baggage disinfected	5,444
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	4,459
Pieces of miscellaneous cargo certified	7,017

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued	12
Steamships inspected	121
Passengers on arriving boats inspected	2,020
Number of crew on arriving vessels inspected	2,932

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued	6
Vessels inspected	116
Passengers on arriving boats inspected	1,122
Number of crew on arriving vessels inspected	2,913

PORT OF CAVITE.

Bills of health issued	4
Vessels inspected	3
Passengers on arriving boats inspected	2
Crew on arriving steamships inspected	749

PORT OF ZAMBOANGA.

Vessels inspected	4
Passengers on arriving boats inspected	97
Crew on arriving steamships inspected	284

PORT OF JOLO.

Vessels inspected	1
Passengers on arriving boats inspected	29
Crew on arriving steamships inspected	66

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND
CITIES—UNTABULATED.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Aires*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 1,044,040. Total number of deaths, 1,550, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 42, measles 5, scarlet fever 7, smallpox 197, typhus fever 42, and 146 from tuberculosis.